The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Report of Board of Engineers Thereon, with their Recommendations Relative to the Navigation of the Ohio River.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 21, 1870. }

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th instant, calling for a report of the proceedings of the commission appointed to examine the bridges over the Ohio river, I herewith transmit a copy of a special report of a board of engineer officers, constituted in accordance with section 2 of the act of July 11th last, making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of their examination of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge.

It appears, from this report, that if the bridge between Newport and Cincinnati be completed as now designed, it will be a serious obstruction to navigation, greatest at the very period when the navigation is naturally the least, and the most important branch of commerce on the river.

The Government of the United States is expending large sums yearly in successful efforts to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, and this bridge, if it be not modified before completion, will, in a great degree, neutralize.

It is earnestly recommended that the bridge company be required to modify the plan of the bridge so as to give, in the channel span, a clear width, clear headling at low water of not less than 160 feet; and that it be made obligatory upon that company to modify the bridge in all other respects, as is recommended by the Board, as well as in this.

It is further recommended that the portion of the act of July 14, 1862, which authorizes the construction of draw bridges across the Ohio river, be repealed.

Establishments of the remaining bridges across the Ohio river have not been made by the Board and the reports thereon will be submitted as soon as the necessary surveys are completed.

The resolution is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers.

HON. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

TO BRIGADIER GEN. A. A. HUMPHREYS, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS U. S. ARMY:

GENERAL: The Board appointed by your order, in accordance with section five of the act making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, approved July 11, 1870, have examined the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, now in process of construction over the Ohio river, and present the following special report upon their work:

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint, with detail three engineers, whose duty it shall be to examine all bridges now erected, or which may be erected across the Ohio river, and to report whether, in their opinion, such bridges, or any of them, as now constructed or in process of erection, do or will interfere with the free and safe navigation of said river; and if they do or will so interfere, to report also what extent of span and elevation above water will be required to prevent obstruction to navigation, and their estimate of the cost required to change such bridges as may be found to require such width of span and elevation above the water as will prevent obstruction to navigation, such report to be made and submitted to the next session of Congress.

The duties imposed by the above law are so thorough and comprehensive as to require a lengthened report. To facilitate the examination of those who wish to arrive at a knowledge of only the general features of the case, and of our conclusions and recommendations, we have arranged the part of our report somewhat a summary of the whole, and have placed the details of each subject in the form of notes in separate chapters, for the use of those who wish to thoroughly examine the subject and judge for themselves.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company was organized under the act of March 3, 1865, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1869, the option of building a bridge with a clear channel-way forty feet above the highest water without a draw span, or a bridge not less than seventy feet above lowest water with a draw span, was offered to that company, with power of the right to withdraw the assent given on the case the navigation of the river should not be thereby substantially and materially obstructed by any bridge to be erected under the authority of this resolution, or subject the structures to such alterations or removal of said bridge."

We are unanimously of the opinion that this bridge, as being constructed, is a serious obstacle to the free and safe navigation of the Ohio river, and it imperatively calls upon Congress to exercise its special and reserved right of modification.

In order to assist in a more clear comprehension of the subject in all its phases, we have thought proper to present a brief history of the progress of legislation and debate upon this subject of bridging the Ohio since the passage of the act by which the bridge in question took form, became the law approved July 14, 1862. The history is presented in the next chapter, and is made up from the Congressional Globe and the statements of members of Congress who took part in the legislation.

From this it appears that the law approved July 14, 1862, providing that the largest span should be 300 feet, was the only measure which the river interests on account of the alleged impracticability of making longer spans at reasonable expense. One of the provisions of this law required that if the bridge was built without a draw, the channel span should be not less than forty feet above lowest water, and not less than forty feet above highest water. These prescriptions made the bridge a fixed dam, with locks in places of varying ranges between high and low water, but its operation limited the navigation of the Ohio river above the mouth of the Big Sandy. As some members of Congress were apprehensive that the bridge, if built as above required, would be insecure, a provision was made that the bridge might be built at such a height above low water, with a pivot draw with a clear opening of 160 feet each. Unfortunately this safeguard was made more stringent by adding to the height above highest water of bridges using draws, and this has the effect of greatly increasing the cost of the bridges, in consequence of the operations having been extended so as to include Cincinnati, where the difference between water at 50 above highest water at Steubenville, while at Cincinnati 39 feet above lowest water is but 79, for instance in 1847.

The reasons for making the draw openings to be only 160 feet do not appear in the law, but they were pronounced too narrow at the time by several members.

It has been stated that the joint resolution approved March 3, 1869, was a compromise between the engineers and the bridge builders, but the latter evidently was in regard to length of span. The navigation interests would have had both spans of the draw bridge instead of 300, and the compromise was on 400 feet or the main span. Representatives J. K. Moorhead, Benjamin Eggleston, and Mr. Bromberg, who voted for the joint resolution, state that it was with the expressed understanding that the bridge should not be less height than the existing suspension bridge, or not less than forty feet above highest water. It is to be noted that this understanding that the draw was not made a part of the resolution itself. But the bridge of the bridge company, as filed in Washington, and Parkersburg to build low bridges, under the act of 1862, and the bridge is declared to be unobstructed for a low bridge to be overlooked. The provision for a high bridge under this law would have been satisfactory, if the bridge had been built as promise, as understood by those who made it, but this is not complied with in building the bridge at Cincinnati on the draw-bridge plan, and that it lacks the essential quality of a compromise in not being understood in the same sense by those who are said to have made it; and hence it cannot be made a reason for Congress refraining from exercising the reserved right to compel the modification of the bridge itself. The Government of the United States is the trustee of the public rights on the navigable and navigable streams; and though parties interested in special lines of trade may consent to the erection of bridges or bridges, the Government alone, comprehending all interests, should be the final judge in such matters.

It is proper to state here in regard to long spans of 400 feet and upwards, that they are not considered practicable at reasonable expense, and that when properly proportioned they are more economical than spans of 400 or smaller spans, because their own weight is so great in proportion to the pressure they have to sustain. Spans of 400 feet higher than it is now designed, thus giving a clear headway of 100 feet above ordinary water and thirty-nine feet above highest water. Even this headway is not quite equal to that of the suspension bridge, which is 104 feet above lowest water. We would keep the main 400 feet span as a "through bridge," and raise all the other spans so as to make them "deck bridges for the railroad track. This will lengthen the railroad approaches so as to make them 3,500 feet long on the Newport side, and 3,000 feet long on the Cincinnati side, increasing from the abutments next to the river.

We have preserved the alignment as it was before, so that there can be no objection to have our plans and the strength are nowhere much more obstructed than at present; while Eggleston prevents, in Cincinnati, now closed by the existing railroad approaches, is opened. We have adopted as a maximum grade for the approaches, 66 feet per mile, though the nature of the region that the railroad, connecting the bridge with the Short-line Railroad to Louisville, has a grade of 60 feet per mile or a 6 degree curve which is considered equivalent to 60 feet per mile on a tangent. Any train that can pass over this property can cross the bridge without assistance.

As Cincinnati is a principal station, where trains are made up and switch engines are constantly at hand, plenty of auxiliary power will always be available in case the bridge should hereafter be made to connect roads with easier ruling grades. Had we been in such compromise as could be reported, the grades on the bridge approaches of 90 feet, or even less than 66 per mile, and thereby have considerably diminished the cost of construction; but to avoid getting into a discussion on this point, we have taken the ruling grades that have been established on the roads connected—against which there can be no objection. The grade of Longedge hill, on the line of the channel span are 78 feet per mile. On the curves of the Cincinnati approach to this bridge, we have required the grade a fine to half per mile.

According to the design upon which the bridge is building the railroad track gets down to the grade of the Little Miami Railroad near the depot grounds. In the proposed Newport approach, the track at that point will be about twenty-five feet above the present one in the depot, but by building a new passenger depot with one front of it on Pearl street, the floor could be placed on a level with the track. The building of a bridge will be supported a west of the river, and is not properly chargeable to the bridge.

The bridge will be added that we have calculated the weight which the piers will have to sustain, and find that the weight of the bridge and of the load required to cross the heaviest stone engine in constructing them.

Our estimate of the amount of money required to make the proposed changes is $2,895,695; the details of which are as follows:

If the bridge should be completed with then have cost, all told, $1,199,099.

If the middle span been adopted at first, the cost of the pivot pier and all its appurtenances, the cost of the bridge, the cost of the work in connection with the cost of the wooden trestle work between Front street and Eggleston avenue, which we replace with iron trestles and piers and bridge, and finally, the extra cost of making the change from the present plan to the other, would have been saved. Taken all together, the amount of money in the last estimate is $1,696,596, which is $1,199,099 less than the sum that might have been saved at first, would have cost that the high bridge if built at first, would have cost $2,895,695.

It cannot be claimed, however, that $1,199,099 is too much money to put in a bridge across the Ohio river. The suspension bridge at Louisville cost $1,000,000, and so did the bridge at Louisville.

The bridge is proposed to be, and it would be safe to conclude that, before any action can be had by Congress, all the masonry of the piers, abutments and the superstructure of three or four of the main spans erected. The 400 foot span, however, cannot be considered, for the reason that after that it erected can subsequently be raised without increased expense, and the bridge company will have no power or protection to the foundation of the piers, for which we have allowed in our estimate of the cost, remains to be done.

It seems called for even in this special report that we should submit a synopsis of the acts of all of general legislation that should be had in regard to bridges across the Ohio river. The number of bridges is increasing, and Congress, for its own protection, ought now to finally dispose of the subject in such a way that it will no longer require the time be subjected to the authority of this resolution, or subject the structures to such alterations or removal of said bridge."

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1870.

STATEMENT OF HON. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON.[]

I Benjamin Eggleston, do state that I was a member of the Fortieth Congress, and took a deep interest in the question of bridging the Ohio river at, and before the meeting of the Committee of Congress to which the Cincinnati and Newport bridge; that I met Judge Headington there, who was representing the bridge company, and informed him that a compromise had been effected satisfactory to the river interests, and that it had been agreed that the bridge should be built as high as the suspension bridge at Cincinnati with a span not less long over the main channel. At this time I introduced him to the proper committee of the House, the name of which I do not recall, and he stated in such a committee. I further state that except for such statement of Judge Headington and the belief that such compromise had been effected, I would not have been reported passed. He further says that he has read over the statement of James R. Moorhead to which this is attached, and the statement of Richard C. Gray and others referred to therein, and he believes that those statements are true; and that the river interest yielded one hundred feet in the width of the draw, and four feet in height in consideration of the agreement that the bridge should be built as high as the suspension bridge at Cincinnati.

BENJ. EGGLESTON.

STATEMENT OF HON. S. F. CARY.

I, Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton county, Ohio, state that I was a member of the Fortieth Congress from the Second Congressional District of Ohio; that I felt a deep interest in the subject of bridging the Ohio river; that I was a member of a committee of the House of Representatives to which the Cincinnati and Newport bridge; that I met Judge Headington there, who was representing the bridge company; that I informed him that a compromise had been effected satisfactory to the river interests, and that it had been agreed that the bridge should be built as high as the suspension bridge at Cincinnati with a span not less long over the main channel. At this time I introduced him to the proper committee of the House, the name of which I do not recall, and he stated in such a committee. I further state that except for such statement of Judge Headington and the belief that such compromise had been effected, I would not have been reported passed. He further says that he has read over the statement of James R. Moorhead to which this is attached, and the statement of Richard C. Gray and others referred to therein, and he believes that those statements are true; and that the river interest yielded one hundred feet in the width of the draw, and four feet in height in consideration of the agreement that the bridge should be built as high as the suspension bridge at Cincinnati.

S. F. CARY.

CINCINNATI, December 3, 1870.

WITHIN THE WALLS OF PARIS.

The Distress Occasioned by a State of Siege.

Beggars in the Streets—Their Appeals Responded To—Food—How it is Distributed and by Whom—Rents Free—Fariolan Street Scenes—Much Misery The Amazons of Paris.

PARIS, November 28, 1870.

The distress occasioned by the state of siege in which Paris has now been for more than two months is very great. Many of the shops have been entirely closed, and in all the number of hands has been reduced to a minimum. Beggars in the streets, most of them women and children. The men who beg are poor cripples, and expose some corporeal deformity that prevents them being drawn for the army.

THE POOR VAGRANTS.

There is one point in the French character which strongly contrasts with the beggarly appeals we asks in vain. I have seen a group of Gardes Mobiles around an unfortunate, each of whom has given something from his scanty pittance. In the poorer parts of Paris *cantines* and soup kitchens have been established, and the poor get their food at a reasonable rate. At the present time thousands of persons are forced to avail themselves of this charity, and it is believed that these statements are true; and that the river interest yielded one hundred feet in the width of the draw, and four feet in height in consideration of the agreement that the bridge should be built as high as the suspension bridge at Cincinnati.

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CINCINNATI, December 3, 1870.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Burned

Four Persons Known to Have Perished in the Flames—Several Others Supposed to be Lost—Guests Turned Almost Naked Into the Freezing Streets.

RICHMOND, VA., December 25.—Last night was the coldest for thirteen years. The ground was covered with snow, and the thermometer indicated five degrees above zero. At a quarter past two this morning, as the porter had commenced washing passengers for the Southern train, the Spotswood Hotel was discovered to be on fire on the lower floor. An effort was immediately made to waken the guests, and the scene became indescribable. Men were rushing about, trying to save their baggage, and women, nearly naked and barefooted, fleeing into the streets in their night dress. The steam fire engines were promptly at hand, but the water being frozen, it was some time before the water could be thrown on the building. By early morning the flames spread to such an extent that escape by the staircase was cut off. The guests then commenced leaping from the windows. P. P. Clark, of Philadelphia, Steward of the Hotel, leaped from the third story, receiving fatal injuries.

The most fearful scene of the disaster was the appearance of Mrs. Emily Kenmarly of Baltimore, the housekeeper, at a window in the fifth story, with one or two other ladies, screaming for help. The fire companies' ladders were put up, but failed by two stories to reach the window. While the firemen were endeavoring to lengthen the ladders the crying women disappeared in the thick smoke, and were lost, the room brightening up a moment after with flames.

Up to noon to-day the only burned whose names are known are Eugenia Ross, clerk of Libby Prison during the war; Mrs. Emily Kenmarly, housekeeper; Samuel W. Robinson, clerk with Pollard Bros., and Samuel Hines, clerk with Milhesen & Co. The register of the hotel was consumed, and it is impossible to give the names of those missing from the hotel. Several are believed to have perished, as there are a number of persons whose names are on the New York and other Northern cities.

The Spotswood Hotel was one of the old-grath wires in front of the Currency Building were covered with ice, and the fine steamers encased with ice an inch thick.

Among the remarkable escapes was that of C. S. Ellis, who was in the fourth story, and escaped by dropping from the window to the shed below, receiving no serious injuries. Mr. Roller was in

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Each of the great nations immediately interested in the question of the Alabama claims, appears to be really anxious for its peaceful settlement. Upon the existence of this state of mind each of them is certainly to be congratulated. Though the subject while unadjusted is a matter of greater embarrassment and concern to England than to this country, probably few well informed people are still of the opinion, three or four years ago so prevalent, that a speedy settlement is not of much importance to us, and that we can "afford" to wait for it as well as not." We use a phraseology once very current on the subject. True, there is a sense in which we can afford to wait indefinitely. We are waiting will not make the nation bankrupt, or produce internal convulsions. But it is a great mistake to suppose that a subject of controversy, the occasion of so much irritation during several years, a question in which are involved the contingencies of peace or war, may remain open between two proud and powerful commercial nations without injuriously affecting the interests of each of them. The uncertainty of the situation interferes with the investment of capital and exerts an evil influence upon the course and enterprise of international trade between the countries concerned and those connected with them. And a still more important consideration is the retardation in the development of pacific international relations caused by the controversy and the uncertainty of its issue. Peace is now almost universally conceded to be the true policy of nations. In order to hold this view it is not necessary to adopt the extravagances and absurdities of the agitators who claim to be pre-eminently the friends of peace. The policy to which we refer rests upon the solid foundations of individual and national utility and of a completely developed Christian civilization. Every vexatious dispute between nations tends to postpone its general recognition. Two generations of the American people have been deeply wounded and disturbed by the crimes of the Alabama and by the agitation of the claims to which those crimes have given rise, and there is danger that the animosities of the debate may be transmitted to the millions of another generation which will soon be old enough to take interest in affairs. It is evident that by an adjustment which should remove the subject from the field of American and English politics, the probabilities of future peaceful relations between the two countries, would be much increased by preventing among the next generation the existence of those resentments in which wars often originate. Every quarrel, which is intensified by the memory of former offenses, even though they may have been stoned for, or forgiven. Any future difficulty that may arise between the United States and England will be much more likely to be calmly and rationally considered by those inhabitants of each country who have never been called upon to view the Alabama claims as an unsettled dispute.

From such and other points of view, reasons numerous and cogent are manifest for desiring the early close of the controversy. It is obvious to all that the prospect also of so desirable a consummation is fairer now than ever before. England has lately been made to feel very deeply the danger of incurring the penalty warranted by her own precedent, and the consequent embarrassment imposed upon her actions. On the side of the United States a decided mitigation of feeling seems to have taken place. Not that the offense for which damages are claimed appears less than formerly, or that there is any disposition to pardon the injury without indemnification. But mere time has somewhat cooled the passion which mingled with the first demand for justice. Reflection, discussion, and the judgments of distinguished neutral thinkers have shown that the claims formerly made were in part ill grounded, and besides, such as one great nation ought not to make upon another. The claim for constructive damages and the demand of a formal apology and contrite confession of wrong may be mentioned as points not likely to be insisted upon. Then good has resulted from the diffusion in this country of the knowledge of the real condition of English opinion and feeling in reference to this country during our conflict. Better than formerly we are able to discriminate between our friends and our enemies in the British islands. We now know that the great popular masses whom most suffered by our war, and that also a large proportion of the middle class were favorably disposed towards the North. In fact, the weight of this sentiment was sufficient to exert a salutary influence upon the Government, and prevent the adoption of proposed measures which would have added vastly to our burdens, if they had not rendered success impossible. The prosperity of our English enemies, responsible for injurious aspects if acts of positive hostility, depended upon Northern failure. In aiding our enemies, they strove to aid themselves, and by the triumph of the North, they have forever lost their predominent influence in British politics. "Proud and uninformed regarding this country," as in Dr. FRANKLIN's time, they have already been severely punished for their pride and ignorance, by the permanent loss of position. The last Reform Bill was a direct and immediate result of the American success which they tried to prevent. Though not of any particular value in the discussion of the Alabama claims this view of the case undoubtedly has had some influence on the popular feeling concerning the question.

WHAT OF THE FRENCH?

DE TOCQUEVILLE, in a short essay published after his death, says that the character of the French nation is so peculiar that the general study of humanity does not suffice for its comprehension. In the same fragment he remarks that the French are capable of whatever demands but a single effort, however violent it may be, but that they are incapable of maintaining themselves long at a great elevation, because they are a people of sensations not principles. If the former of these opinions indicates a deep insight into the French nature the latter would seem to show that even DE TOCQUEVILLE had not quite fathomed the depths of what he admitted to be a mysterious subject. In the actual struggle with the Germans the French are certainly exhibiting the sort of capability which their great compatriot denied that they possess. Perhaps the long hatred of Prussia, in which successive generations of the race have been nourished and brought to maturity, have become so ingrained in their constitution as to have supplied the original defect of the French character. Some of the qualities requisite to sustain a prolonged military conflict they have always possessed in a high degree. The notion that every Frenchman is a born soldier for ages received as true all over the world, must have had some foundation in fact. From time to time all along the race has proved itself not deficient in military qualities. In the course of the present struggle, new recruits, after a few weeks of drill as well as the debauched soldiers of the empire have repeatedly proved that they are still capable of the historical "French fury" in battle, and of the old, exulting, joyful rush into the jaws of death. Ever since the distractions and violent conflicts of opinion which followed the first kindling of the utter annihilation of the trained forces on which they depended for victory and defense, the tendency and advance of the nation towards unanimity of purpose and concentration of effort have been manifest, notwithstanding local feuds and individual protests. The ancient enthusiasm also by which commonplace or selfish motives are transmuted in the thought of the actor into high resolutions for the deliverance of other nations as well as themselves, evidently animates many of the French fighters in the terrible war. If the sentiment should become widely prevalent among them, it will not be less powerful because foreigners may laugh at the pretense or scorn such missionaries. The sentiment seems worthy of notice when, because it will certainly be an important element in the spirit of resistance with which the Germans will have to contend should the struggle become what it now threatens to become, truly national on the French side, when every man and boy and peasant woman who can master a gun or a scythe or a fork will use the weapon against the common enemy. As a contagion, besides, spreading to other neighboring nations, the invaders among the rest, the sentiment is also worthy of account in estimating the present chances of the conflict. Paris, it is alleged, cannot be bombarded, and it is impossible to conjecture how long the city is still capable of holding out against starvation. But besides the two hundred thousand trained soldiers within its inclosure, there must be at least seven hundred thousand drilled men in the provinces. Though even lately more frequently defeated than victorious, defeat, as eye-witnesses tell us, instead of discouraging generally intensifies the hopes and resolves of the soldiers. Indeed there is every indication that the French are more hopeful than ever of final success, and have no notion of giving up the contest. And however desperate their situation may appear, it would certainly be rash, in recollection of what they have achieved since Sedan and in view of the growing difficulties with which the Germans have to contend, to pronounce their prospects hopeless.

In the current of foreign opinion regarding the French since the first defeats of the war, there is a rather remarkable resemblance to the current of foreign opinion regarding their fathers nearly a century ago. The resemblance just now possesses a very decided speculative interest as a historical illustration of French character. A few short extracts from the "Autobiographic Memoirs of Edward Gibbon" will indicate what is meant. Thus, April 4, 1792, the historian writing to Lord Sheffield, says:

"It is the opinion of the master movers in France (I know it most certainly) that their troops will not fight; that the people have lost all sense of patriotism, and that on the first discharge of an Austrian cannon the game is up."

May 30, he writes of the French as "Gallic wolves," as objects of "general contempt as well as abhorrence," as lawless savages who fly before the enemy, hang their prisoners, and murder their officers." In another letter he calls them "cannibals," "savages of Gaul." Still later, he states that a gentleman who had visited one of the French armies—

"Represents the men as a black, daring, desperate crew of buccaneers, rather shocking than contemptible; the officers, scarcely a gentleman among them; without servants, or horses or tents, they lie on the ground with the common men, yet maintaining a rough kind of discipline over them."

Pretty much such forces are now forming all over France. At length GIBBON writes: "I despise the French much less than I did two months ago," and so, gradually throughout the world, admiration of French exploits took the place of contempt.

SENATOR CAMERON, it is understood, took Georgia into his care and promised an administration victory. He made two visits into the State and was there, we believe, when the election took place. It might not be entirely fair to say that it was in the power of any one man or any number of men to carry the State after the antics there for the last two years, but Mr. CAMERON's labors and influence could not have been of much avail or the wreck would have been less complete. The Southern elections, like those in the North, last fall, are so full of instruction that no word of comment is necessary. Yet we shall wait for Mr. CAMERON's explanation of the result in Georgia with considerable interest.

THERE is not so much talk as there was about Cabinet changes, nevertheless quite as much probability exists as at any previous time of at least a single change; and this time the Treasury becomes the department of special interest. While the personal relations between the President and Secretary BOUTWELL are very friendly, there are considerations which render the resignation of the latter within the period of a month not an improbable event. To succeed Mr. BOUTWELL the friends of Mr. DELANO stand ready to urge him with zeal, but it is hardly probable that the head of the Treasury will go so far from the seaboard.

IT is said that the secret of the rise in Western Union Telegraph stock is owing to the premeditated sale of the corporation to the Government the present winter. The opposition heretofore kept up from that quarter will, it is said, be withdrawn, and telegraphing by Government concurred in as a measure wise and profitable. The proposition heretofore has been to build new lines and leave this great private corporation, as well as others, to do the best they could.

SOME persons are desirous of knowing whether the "cold snap" has any relation to the sun's total eclipse on Thursday.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the "oft repeated tale" of judicial and general offices being "sought after" is a "mere figure of rhetorical application;" yet, "when there is so much smoke, &c.

THE total quantity of pig-iron made in the United States in 1869 was 1,865,000 tons, or $5,000,000 than all the gold and silver produced in the country during the same time.

IT is the opinion of a critical writer that the British iron clads have too light armor, but are splendidly armed; that they draw too much water, run too slowly, and roll too much, yet, taken all in all, are the best fighters probably in the world.

THAT a Frenchman's love for his country may be stronger than his love for his religion was illustrated the other day in Buffalo, N. J., by the French Catholics refusing to march with the Germans in a procession gotten up in sympathy with the Pope.

The new German Empire has about the same population as the United States, but its area is only five hundred miles more than that of Texas, and it is calculated that, making due allowance for mountains, marshes and rivers in Germany, this republic is probably equal to about twelve German empires.

WHAT IS SUMNER DRIVING AT?—Is it satisfaction for the recall of Motley?—or a breaking up of the Republican party, and a Presidential scrub race, so that he may have a better chance with all the other candidates? In either event he has overshot the mark, and he will have to come down lower before he can go higher.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE Japanese students who come to this country immediately adopt our dress, learn our language very rapidly, and excel in many of the higher branches of study. On their return home they are invariably placed in high positions either public or private.

THE Indians may not be very good authorities on scientific subjects generally, but it must be admitted that they are *au fait*as to the weather. They have been predicting a severe winter in the West, and the thermometer is fully verifying that prediction by keeping down to 15 and 20 degrees below zero in many localities.

If, as reported, the President, Senator Conkling, General Babcock and Senator Sumner himself, in private conversation, agree in discrediting the story that personal violence was threatened against Mr. Massachusetts Senator, by General Butler or Babcock, it is safe to dismiss the story to forgetfulness, as one of capital invention.

IT is announced that the whole amount for the projected Philadelphia steamship line having been subscribed, books are now open for the bonds. The Committee announce that subscriptions for the bonds will be received at the offices of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of North America. The bonds run thirty years, bear with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

ENGLAND and Prussia understood the treaty of 1867, concerning Luxemburg, to be "a joint guarantee not involving the obligation for any state or states to use enforcement," and they understood it, and now, according to that understanding, neither *could* interfere. The treaty amounted to simply nothing at all—a fair sample of the doings of European congresses.

A SOUTHERN almanac advocates the importation of black laborers. It says that the people of the South they have millions of blacks already, who were one day sufficient to supply the demand for labor. If these are properly paid, no doubt they will work, rendering unnecessary a new importation of slave trade, under the name of immigration schemes.

SIMON CAMERON and Governor Bullock of Georgia, are said to be partners in the new line of steamboats on the Savannah. Whether Porter is partner also is not reported. Bullock is a "smart" fellow, but sufficiently unscrupulous for almost anything. As Governor of Georgia he has been a great injury to the Republican party, and retarded the progress of the State.

MR. MORRELL'S plan for resuscitating our dead commerce seems to be good. He proposes a drawback on all dutiable goods imported in American ships; a drawback on all necessary imported machinery, and on the whole purpose of refitting the wooden ship-building. This latter drawback to equal the duties paid on materials for such construction. We say it seems good. It is good, if we have not such machinery and material at home.

A LONDON dispatch says that the colonists of New Zealand are dissatisfied with the delay of a telegraph. This complaint is probably due in parts to Webb's new American steamer line from the English colonies in the South Pacific to San Francisco, and the attempt to carry the mails for England to that route. We do not believe the New Zealanders direct, before believing this story, which suits English interests to well too be correct.

THE *Tribune* talks of the "Art of Giving," and propounds several conundrums. One of them is: "Gratitude is all very well; but how is a bachelor to feel grateful for the gift of the pocket-book of a single lady?" Why, feel the most beautiful pair of pantaloons!" We would say that such a present was a broad hint to both bachelor and single lady to unite their gifts and be happy, if they can't be grateful.

IN writing of the two hundred and fifteenth centennial of the landing at Plymouth, a Boston paper says: "It is thankfully confessed: "Much has been claimed for the Pilgrims which does not belong to them, which they themselves would have repudiated. They did not bring with them freedom of thought and religious toleration. They did not bring the equality of man. But they brought the seed from which both of these great growths sprang; and they planted it when they built the school house and compelled every child to go to school. They founded the school first, and the college not long after; and to these two institutions are owe the Declaration of Independence in the last century and the Proclamation of Emancipation in this."

IT is Mr. J. S. Mill's opinion that no nation or set of nations has a right to impose any conditions as to armament, number of ships &c., in certain seas, upon another country unless the same conditions are made general among all the parts s. He thinks that, although Russia has made her demand in a rather peremptory manner, war will not follow merely on account of her breaking the treaty of 1856, but it may ensue from the fear of worse consequences.

THE State *Journal* at Harrisburg makes the result in the First Senatorial District the text for the following remarks:

"The truth is, that the Republican party is in such a position in this State that the two opposing factions fight each other more fiercely than they fight the common enemy. The result of that fight this year is a Democratic majority in the State Senate. It is now time to sound a truce. There are Republicans enough in the State to make one successful party, but not enough for two."

WHAT is commercial honesty? We hope that the following anecdote from the New York *Standard* does not represent the ordinary idea of it, for if it does it is time for us all to be "closing faith in human nature.

"A certain leading grocery house on the west side of town recently received a cask of dried herrings in the very best of merchantable order. The gentleman whose name the firm bears caused those to be taken out of the cask and had put in their stead a lot that was old and decaying. These were sent to the firm from which they had bought, and in due time received, with the explanation that, the goods being damaged, they could not be received."

AT the New England dinner in New York, last week, Mr. Emerson oddly enough located Secretary Seward in Pennsylvania, and humbly appealed to Mr. Bryant if he was correct. The incident seemed to remind those present of the clamor about Pennsylvania in the Cabinet and suggested that even Governor Curtin did live across the Jersey line, it was about all the same to both States, the idea of him being that the selection was one "fit to be made" any way.

WE shall now see whether the Ritualists will pay that obedience to the Bishop, that in several instances has been enjoined upon Low Church people. Here is one of the first duties of an Episcopalian, Bishop Potter, of New York, has decided to prohibit the elaborate colored and embroidered vestments now used in religious services at the well-known St. Albans church, as well as at one or two other churches in that city. The attempt to enforce such a prohibition will probably bring this question to a decision, and much curiosity will be felt as to the result.

MAJOR Z. R. PANGBORN, editor of the Jersey City *Journal*, has been nominated for Governor by the Democracy of that State, but declines the nomination, and failing to get the Republican nomination, he took occasion, in a recent speech, to scold the politicians who caused his defeat (so the Jersey City *Times* says), in the following manner:

"But these men—I will not call them wire-pullers, but their words cannot be measured by the standard of intrinsic worth—I will not assert that they are political swindlers, but I must aver that their actions cannot be weighed in the scale of incorruptibility. These men, my friends, my faithful friends, ought to be *kicked to death by a jackass*, and I *would like to be the one to do it.*"

This is literally writing one's self down an ass.

FEW more items about the heirs of Anneke Jans will be made. In their first suit against Trinity Church, Judge McCunn has decided that the plaintiff's "notions of their rights are entirely visionary and absurd." The Jans tribe might stand this, but they are generally an impecunious set, and will be driven quite out of the courts by the court's decision to allow the defendants to tax against the plaintiffs the amount claimed in the complaint, on the ground that "parties who wish for this kind of notoriety should pay for it." If they have common sense, they will let the matter rest, and will not appeal from Judge McCunn's decision.

THE lack of timber is described by a German letter writer in a manner which is highly oddly enough to the reader in this country. The writer says: "In any city, town or village, search for a pile of wood or a piece of board, however small, and you might search in vain. Occasionally I observe when any one new building is going up, and when, too, there is an absolute necessity for having one. On examining it, I find it to be patched as carefully as the farmers mark their bags or buffalo robes. Ross Browne tells of a fellow-traveler in Palestine who found a piece of a teamster who unfortunately lost three boards between Nuremburg and that city. It was highly complimentary to the boards did not have the owner's name marked upon them."

THE motive of Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, for introducing the resolution to restore the Arlington estate to Mrs. Gen. Lee, and remove the Union dead therefrom is explained. It was simply the stroke of a demagogue. A few days since, Senator Stevenson, Governor of Kentucky, was chosen to the Senate, McCreery lacking one vote. Stevenson is under the shadow of the Fourteenth Amendment, and a new election may be ordered in that State. The resolution is to look favorably as Stevenson beat him by circulating the report that he had sold out to the Republicans. The Lee resolution is designed to prove that he is still sound. It stands Stevenson to put down lower, if he can.

TURKEY is in a state of readiness for war, if necessary, vastly ahead of anything in her previous history. Her army, numbering 200,000 men, is under the best caliber and of the latest construction, are being sent off to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, to replace some of the old pieces that were until recently still there. Besides this, it is announced that the elaborate defenses of the straits, should any occasion arise for testing their powers, will be found of the most formidable character. An *expert*, but not a distinguished naval officer, who saw a great deal of service during the late American war, and who is now in charge of the submarine defenses of the James River, is now actively employed in superintending the torpedo defenses of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, the two straits against any enemy's vessels that might attempt to enter them.

PHILADELPHIA expects to become the greatest grain shipping port in the country. The latest movement looking to this end is a new road from Duluth to St. Paul. Philadelphia largely controls this interest, and also the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is to go through the richest grain belt in the valley of the world." Lines of propellers have been put on the lakes to connect with Erie, and every effort is making to draw the grain to that point as an entrepot, though there is an almost equal effort to make Boston looks so suspicious, that a Philadelphia journal says "the chief action of the Board of Trade is to stay the flow from the New York canals to the Pennsylvania Railroad by establishing by the time grain shall have been carefully arranged, and as patiently pursued. The business begun is to be continued and then it is claimed Philadelphia will be made one of the greatest grain shipping ports in this hemisphere.

IT's not all fun to go to public performances and private entertainments, though it looks so to us and anybody that envies them may profit by reading this extract from General Sherman's letter declining an invitation to the Plymouth celebration of Forefathers' Day:

"I must attend here (Washington) during the night of Monday, the 19th, a ball given for the benefit of the Corcoran Legion. Mrs. Sherman will go, and I am announced as a manager. I must leave next morning for Bridgeport, to attend a fair to be opening, that evening, of Rothermell's picture of Gettysburg, in compliment to, and by earnest invitation of, General Hawley. On the 21st I would invite you, I would have to hurry away in order to reach Fortress Monroe by 10 o'clock A. M., by 4 o'clock P. M. hurry away to get to Boston in time for the train for New York, where, on the 22d, I would have to dine out and go that night to the New England dinner at Delmonico's at 9 o'clock P. M. Now, I would like to feed fresh and fresh until I would be fit to be *kicked to death by a jackass*, and I *would like to be the one to do it.*"

THE railway system of the United States and its prospective development constitute the subject of an elaborate paper on the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The landed endowments of our trans-continental lines receive special investigation, and the creation of this policy is strongly urged, as it is no longer necessary to the completion of the work. The singular fact is developed that the working of the trans-continental lines results in a profit of fifty per cent. upon the gross receipts, mostly from local traffic, which seems to indicate that railway enterprise will hereafter find in local traffic the most effective scope of action. The railroad statistics show that our present mileage is over fifty thousand miles, and rapidly growing. Our railway transportation is also found to be to-day twenty times as great as it was in 1851, with less than double the population of that year. In other words, the same population now requires ten times the amount of transportation that was then required.

A CINCINNATI *Commercial* correspondent who has been traveling in Tennessee and the States South of it for over a year, gives it as the result of his observations that the Democracy can expect to get back all the ground they lost in Georgia. Indeed this correspondent, writing to a Republican paper, says, prophetically, that the Democrats would control the Legislature, being led to this conclusion by seeing the efforts made by the leading Democrats of each county to bring the negroes to the Democratic side. A promise of protection from the "Rads" seems enough to induce a black man to vote against the Republicans, although some of them complain that money has been growing scarcer under "Radical" rule, but they hope to give the other side a trial. But there is another very large class of negroes who announce that they don't care to vote any more, having had enough of politics. From all this the writer augurs a great Democratic gain, and entertaining great expectations in regard to the influence of the South in political matters.

A NEW cattle plague has broken out in Oneida and Dutchess counties, N. Y., and also in Canada, of which the most evident symptoms are costiveness, lameness, loss of appetite, tendency to grind teeth and to froth at the mouth, and the cattle lie as if to rid them of something, frothing at the mouth, bitters on the teats, tongue, and between the hoofs; these blisters break, leaving sores. The disease can be carried by man from one cow to other cattle. Dr. Gay, of Canada, has found a similar disease in men or beasts which drink it. No certain cure has yet been discovered, but the following has produced good results: Wash the mouth with vinegar or some cooling liquid; as a drink, take of carbonate of soda, one part of acid to one hundred and fifty of water; and rub the throat, on the breath of the cow, with one hundred and fifty of glycerine may be used. The hoof should be cleaned and the space between the parting of the hoof cleaned and rubbed with tar, and horn by drawing a strong rag roughly through it. Then apply the tar to the parts affected with sore, and bind with a rag covered with tar, tied between the hoofs and around the pastern. Keep the diseased animals from pasture, and give them tar, oil and boots with one part carbolic acid to one hundred of water after tending the cattle.

IT is not probable that Monsieur D. Conway is a Protectionist, but his argument in favor of tariffs seems to us that theory, are therefore to have a greater weight. In his last London letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* he speaks of the movement to give Ireland a Parliament of her own, a State Legislature, to control her local affairs, and says:

"The great difficulty which the government sees in the way of espousing the plan, is that its projectors claim it as essential that it should have authority over the internal trade of Ireland. The Irish are not all free-traders, and there is a large party, and one of the first acts of the Irish Parliament would not be to adopt a protective tariff. As England in many days ruined the woolen trade of Ireland, and its industry in favor of English products, it is quite likely if that island had the power it would manage to recover them by protective measures. Whether England will be willing to run even this risk to secure a loyal and contented Ireland, I would not undertake to say. But I am sure the new Parliament will not concede the point in the programme which claims authority over Irish trade."

IS it not singular that these Irish leaders, with the example of enforced free-trade presented to them for years, should prefer to try protection? And is it not singular, too, that the British manufacturers, with all the advantages of cheap supplies and cheap labor, which free-trade is reported to give, are compelled to protect themselves against threatened Irish competition, by keeping down Ireland's tariff?

A woman had her husband arrested in Cincinnati, the other day, on a charge of vagrancy. She stated that he had become so low and worthless that he forced her to live a life of prostitution, and compelled her to receive visitors.

A WASHINGTON SCANDAL.

A Drunken Member of Congress Brutally Beats His Wife.

A Washington correspondent makes public a disgraceful affair, which he says occurred at Willard's Hotel on Wednesday night of last week. The story as it is given is that Richard J. Haldeman, Democratic Member of Congress from the York, Pa., District has been on a grand debauch for some time, and that about midnight on Wednesday, the wife of a Senator, whose husband was attending the night session on the San Domingo resolution, was aroused by loud and infamous language in an adjoining room, addressed to the wife of Haldeman by that Representative; and then hearing blows, the Senator's wife rang for help. Soon the proprietor and two or three servants were brought to the hall, and two members of Congress were roused from their rooms by the then loud shrieks of a female voice, mingled with the exclamation of "Don't, Richard, don't, don't!" The hotel proprietor, Mr. Sykes, at once hammered on the door, and warned Haldeman that unless he immediately ceased his violence he would spend the night in the police station. He stammered out a mandlin "Yes," and his wife not appealing to those who had by that time arrived in the hall for protection, they did not feel warranted in forcing the door open and taking her away.

A servant was then stationed in the hall to prevent trouble and at half past one and four A. M., had to call upon to frighten Haldeman from further violence. On the next morning, Mrs. Haldeman, a lady of refinement and spotless character, the daughter of Senator Cameron, said that her husband had twice knocked her down and had almost choked and bruised her. Her face was shockingly bruised; both eyes were blacked, and other marks of his brutality were on her person.

It is also related that several days before this Mr. H. appeared on the floor of the House so mandlin drunk that he was unable to articulate when he arose, holding on to his desk; and after a rapping of the Speaker's hammer failed to seat him, he was left standing until some of his friends got him out to the cloak room. After this his wife clung to him, and tried to get him sobered down; and even on the morning after the beating, when the hotel proprietor ordered Haldeman away and refused to stay, she was still went with her husband, returning with him to York, determined to try to reform him.

It is said that upon his next appearance in the House in an intoxicated condition he will be summarily expelled. Besides this the guests of the hotel, when they heard of his conduct, seriously contemplated giving him a coat of tar and feathers, and a ride on a rail. Other.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A New York clothing house having been robbed in a short time of $70,000 worth of goods, had its employees examined by detectives the other evening as they were quitting work, and on the persons of eight out of eighteen entire stolen property was found.

True diamonds have been found in Arizona, as well as rubies and garnets, and the gold miners have thrown some excellent stones away, ignorant of their value. True diamonds have also been found in fifteen or twenty places in California. They are found in the gravel deposits of the gold placers, but it is asserted that washings for diamonds would not prove remunerative. It is, however, suggested that the Arizona gold miners should acquaint themselves with the appearance of diamonds in the rough, and not lose the chance of enriching themselves by the accidental discovery of precious gems.

Less than one year ago the Baptists had but ten thousand dollars' worth of freedmen school property in the South. Now they have full one hundred thousand dollars' worth. They have seven young colleges in seven different States, and each with grounds paid for.

The Turkish Government has just ordered 22,000 Winchester repeating rifles of the company at New Haven, and five hundred breech-loading mountain and field guns of the system of L. W. Broadwell, of Philadelphia.

The Bible Society has opened a store in the Roman Corso, where the sacred volume is sold in eighty idioms. It is surprising that the chief purchasers at this establishment are hitherto known to the Roman college authorities, who have printed the Bible in thirty languages.

The spectroscope is now being used for the purpose of controlling the manufacture of Bessemer steel, or rather iron.

In Edinburgh has lately been renovated an organ built in 1774, and in connection with its reopening were celebrated services of the most imposing kind.

Bull fighting is an amusement of some parts of China, as well as of Spain, but in the former country they match bull against bull, instead of man against brute.

The M. E. church of the United States has 1,173,000 members, being in increase 86,582, and owns property valued at $56,614,561, for church buildings, and $7,295,513 for parsonages—an increase of $5,561,824 in the former, and $431,983 in the latter during the past year.

Among the most important discoveries of the German arctic expedition was a new land, about thirty-six nautical miles east of Spitzbergen, and situated north of the seventy-seventh degree of latitude north. This new territory is larger than Spitzbergen north, presents a very wild and rugged appearance, being filled with almost perpendicular mountains and cliffs.

In England all entitled gentlemen's cards bear the Mr. before the name, a custom gradually dying out here. In the two universities it is customary to draw a pencil mark through this title when leaving a card on an under-graduate friend.

There are eight companies of militia in the State of Michigan, and no fears of an invasion from Canada are entertained.

May Bellard, of La Crosse, took a hot brick to bed with her to warm her feet, and burned up a $3,000 house by so doing.

The Dore paintings are cited in illustration of the fickleness of the New York public. Last December they were attracting crowds of the best amateurs and connoisseurs, and held their court in a fifth avenue picture gallery—their value being $15,000 apiece. But at present they hold by sheer permission a place on the wall of a warehouse devoted to iron safes and similar merchandise, and no one would be glad to sell them for one-quarter the original valuation.

Lord A Taylor have as a show window attraction a life-size wax figure of the Empress Eugenie that cost $2,000, with its costume.

So unusual has been the heat of the past season that cotton planted on Sanford, Florida, as late as April, upon poor soil, and receiving no attention, grew to maturity and produced some bolls of long staple cotton; and a handsome profit could have been realized if enough ground had been devoted to its culture.

The following amounts have been expended by the Austrian Government in subsidies to the press: 1864, $288,000; 1865, $189,000; 1866, $141,000; 1867, $187,000; 1868, $86,000; 1869, $82,000; 1870, $70,000. The principal items in the budget for 1871 are:

Allentown, $2,200; Bethlehem, $2,000; Carlisle, $2,000; Erie, $1,800; Harrisburg, $1,500; Hyde Park, $1,200; Meadville, $2,000; Pittsburgh, $2,500; Pittsburgh, $1,500; Scranton, $1,800; Wilkesbarre, $1,800; Williamsport, $1,200; York, $1,800.

On the night of the 20th inst., a little daughter of George Sweeney, living at the corner of Fifth and Hogg, was fatally burned. A person attempted to fill a lighted lamp with crude petroleum, when an explosion occurred, scattering the burning oil in all directions. The little girl was lying, and setting fire to her night dress.

At Kreidersville, Northampton county, on the 16th inst., William Becker threw a stone at Henry Ahlborn, which struck the latter in the back of the head, killing him almost instantly. The stone was thrown by Becker in play, with no intention of injuring his companion.

A little son of Cephas Lindley, of Springhill township, Greene county, came to his death in a very singular manner a short time ago. He was in the habit of trying to get his sled over the fence, and had fastened the strap attached to the sled around his neck, and the strap accidentally slipped over his head, thus suspending him by the neck and strangling him to death.

The Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association held a meeting in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, last week, and ordered a general suspension of all work in the mines throughout the coal region, to take place on the 15th of January next. There is some speculation as to whether the order will be obeyed by the miners in all the districts of the Council, being composed of a small coterie of the more intelligent miners, elected for long terms, presumably to look after the feelings of a majority of the actual workers. The prevailing opinion is that in most cases the order will be generally carried into effect, and that when once out the men will not resume work again until the first of April next. The Panther Creek Lucerne county which this movement is designed to support, is a very rich coal district, and the operations in other districts have already stopped for want of orders, or because of the prospect that navigation of the canals will not cease, leaving insufficient means of transportation.

The following naturalization paper of a citizen of Richmond township, Berks county, Pa., is a curiosity. The formula of naturalization was rather cumbersome in those days: Pennsylvania, ss. I Edward Shippen, Jr., Protonotary of the Supreme Court, do hereby certify, That at a Supreme Court held at Philadelphia, for the said Province of Pennsylvania, the eleventh Day of April in the year of our Lord, 1744, before the Honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Before William Allen and William Coleman Esquires, Judges of said Court, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, Mathias Hoffman of Richmond in the County of Berks being a Foreigner, and having inhabited and resided in the Colonies in America, and not having been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer Time than Two Months at any one Time during the said Seven Years, And the said Mathias Hoffman having taken the Oaths and made and repeat the Declaration (appointed by an Act of Parliament, made in the Thirteenth Year of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for naturalizing such foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America; and thereupon was admitted to be His Majesty's natural born Subject of the Kingdom of Great Britain, pursuant to the Direction and Intent of the said Act of Parliament. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand, and affixed the Seal of the Supreme Court, the 11th Day of April in the Year first above mentioned. EDWARD SHIPPEN, Jr.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson is the New York *Standard*'s candidate for the Yale Presidency. It says "he is distinguishedly graceful after-dinner speaker, and this qualification would, of itself, endear him to the students of Yale." Undoubtedly, if he would provide dinners as well as speeches for said students.

Patrick Gorman, freshman in Michigan University, has been elected to the Legislature from Huron county.

A catalogue of the University of Deseret contains the names of fifty-six of Brigham Young's children, of both sexes, who are attending school, and twenty-two of the Wells family. There are fathers of only one child who don't do so well.

Rev. Gilbert Haven, of Boston, refused the editorship of the *Independent*, salary $8,000.

Kentuckians will have none but uncompromising Democracy. During last session, Representatives Purnell, of that State, a moderate Democrat, and a courteous gentleman of the old school, was so imprudent as to dine with Speaker Blaine, and to join an excursion party of which General Butler was a prominent member, and for this breach of Kentucky decorum he was, on his return home last summer, publicly rebuked and compelled to apologize.

Charles Allen Perkins, an American, has been married to a real princess, the bride being the Princess Donna Maria Isabel Francisca de Bourbon, daughter of the late Infanta Luisa Fernandina of Spain, Donna Isabel Ferdinanda de Bourbon, and Count de Gorowski, and niece of Donna Isabel II and the ex-King Don Francisco de Assis, of Spain.

One result of Prof. Hartt's Cornell expedition to the Amazon is to upset Agassiz's theory of glacial drift. Hartt's collection of the remains of the fossil mollusks and fishes comprise the largest collection of the kind ever brought at one time from Brazil.

Nilsson gave away in charity $600 in one day in Chicago, besides promising to sing in Sweedsore for the benefit of the sufferers by the late conflagration. Her new position is good for life and $5,000 a year.

While Dr. Woolley has been President of Yale College for twenty-five years, Harvard has had six Presidents, and Princeton five. Of the latter Dodge, Walker, Felton, Hill and Elliot. It is a curious fact that Yale has had in all but nine Presidents, whose terms have been in the aggregate 200 years, and while Harvard has had twenty-three, serving on the average but ten years each.

The fashion papers tell marvelous stories of the wedding outfit preparing for the beautiful daughter of a New York millionaire, who has gained her parents consent to her marriage with a young lawyers' clerk in Troy. They have promised her $100,000 to begin with, upon opposition of the parents postponed the wedding. The father even took the belle to Europe, but the heart of the fair one was left behind lower, but on her return the threat of elopement gained his consent.

TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE.

Answers to Inquiries Regarding Climate—Settlers from the Monongahela Valley—The Spirit of Progress Looming up in Tennessee.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., December 18, 1870.

Some of your readers, whose education is limited, seem to doubt my description of this climate. I said that on the 21st of June, Summer Solstice, the length of the day in Pennsylvania exceeds that in this latitude by almost one hour; and that, hence, the heat of summer was more intense in Pennsylvania than here. The sun reaches its meridian altitude north of the zenith, and the grees; on the 21st of June, when his beams reach over the North Pole 23½ degrees. Therefore the North Pole has a constant day, from the 21st of March to the 21st of September. At Tullahoma the days and nights are always equal, twelve hours long; hence, it is evident that in summer the days lengthen from the equator to the pole. Your readers will perceive that the heat is not so intense here in summer, that the thermometer would be glad to seek them for one-quarter the original altitude.

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A little son of Cephas Lindley, of Springhill township, Greene county, came to his death in a very singular manner a short time ago. He was in the habit of trying to get his sled over the fence, and had fastened the strap attached to the sled around his neck, and the strap accidentally slipped over his head, thus suspending him by the neck and strangling him to death.

The Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association held a meeting in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, last week, and ordered a general suspension of all work in the mines throughout the coal region, to take place on the 15th of January next. There is some speculation as to whether the order will be obeyed by the miners in all the districts of the Council, being composed of a small coterie of the more intelligent miners, elected for long ter

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The New Spanish Foreign Minister—Relations Between the United States and Great Britain, &c., &c.

Queen Victoria's Matrimonial Alliance.

TORONTO, December 28.—It is rumored that the Prussian court has expressed disapproval of Queen Victoria's matrimonial alliances between Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

England and the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette warns Englishmen that they cannot do worse than persist in the idea that the people of the United States are friendly to England. At any moment the Americans may inflict an intolerable insult on the British Government.

Sagasta Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, December 28.—Senor Sagasta has taken the post of Foreign Minister, and not as before stated that of President of the Council.

What King Amadeus Gets.

MADRID, December 28.—The Royal Civil List gives the King 6,000,000 francs annually, and makes him a gift to hold the palaces of the Kingdom.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, December 28.—The steamship India, from New York, touched at Moville yesterday.

SOUTH AMERICA

Earthquake at Santiago—Outbreak Suppressed in San Salvador—The President of Costa Rica Declares Canal Treaty Void—German Vessels Captured—Montevideo Still Besieged, &c., &c.

HAVANA, December 27.—Advices from Panama to the 21st of December have been received. The Cuban Colonel Ryan arrived there on the 16th inst., on the steamship Ocean Queen, from New York, with a large quantity of ammunition and arms intended for Cuba. A number of Cubans were expected to join Ryan at Panama. There were 150 men with Ryan. A steamer which was expected to arrive from New York—the Horace Tilton—was to convey Ryan and his companions to Cuba, had not arrived at Aspinwall.

The following news from South America is received from Panama: Advices from Valparaiso to December 5 state that a severe earthquake occurred at Santiago and elsewhere, but the damage done was slight. Two silver mines have been discovered at Coquimbo.

Despatches of December 10 state that General Melgarejo had crushed the revolt of the Cocecora and Oruro revolutionists. Melgarejo was powerless near Potosi, and wanted help. The Arequipa Railroad would be opened on the 25th of January.

San Salvador advices are to the 26. Many depredations had been committed on persons and property. An attempted rising of the people was suppressed.

Costa Rica advises state that the President has declared the treaty for the reconstruction of a canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua void.

Lima advises state that the effects of the European war are felt heavily in all branches of business. Exchange could not be procured. The Government exacts a tax of three per cent. on coin exported. A Peruvian man-of-war had captured the German ship August, from Hamburg, and sent her into Callao. Both vessels have been taken to Tahiti.

Advices from Chili are to the 23d. The new American Minister has arrived. Congress granted a subsidy of $20,000 per annum to the Panama and West Indies Cable Company on condition that Peru connect Callao with Europe by telegraph. Montevideo continued besieged, and conflicts occurred daily.

Advices from Venezuela are to the 7th inst. that the steamer Virgin had returned to Puerto Cabella from Curacoa. It was rumored the vessel was selected a Curacoa by a Spanish war steamer, but nothing came of her, the ammunition having previously been disembarked, and part of her crew discharged and sent home to St. Thomas.

POLITICAL.

MANCHESTER, N. H., December 28.—The Third District Republican Convention to-day nominated Austin F. Pike for Congress, on the second ballot.

ATLANTA, GA., December 28.—Thomas J. Speer, Republican, has been elected in the Fourth District to the Forty-second Congress, to fill the vacancy of Judge Long, Republican, has been elected from the same district to the Forty-first Congress. It is believed that John S. Bigby, Republican, in the Third District, and Richard H. Whittley, Republican, in the Second District, are elected. William F. Price, Democrat, has been elected in the Sixth District by a large majority. Ellett, the Democrat, in the Seventh District, and Franklin counties are largely Democratic. Chief Justice Brown has resigned, and ex-Governor Jos. Johnson, of Columbia, has been telegraphed for, and will probably succeed him. T. H. Hill has published a letter declaring that he has been written to the Radicals offering favoring radicalism or seeking office.

The Senatorial fight in Michigan is considerably influenced by a jealousy that in the western part of the State toward Detroit. The Detroit *Tribune* supports Congressman Blair, of Jackson, and says that "in Detroit Governor Blair is strong among the people, as he is all over the State, but he has not a friend that we know of among the Republican political managers of this city. He is not even their third choice, and at this very moment they are trying to combine the strength of all the other candidates against him."

The St. Louis *Times* says that the new Missouri Legislature will stand as follows: Democrats—Senate, 14; House, 79; total, 93. Opposition—Senate, 20; House, 59; total, 79. This would give a Democratic majority of fourteen on joint ballot. As the Legislature will be divided into four parties, it is difficult to understand which the *Times* claims as the opposition "and which as "Democrats." Besides the regular Republicans and the regular Democrats, and the B. Gratz Brown bolters, there are some members elect known as "Fusionists."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1870.

THE SUIT OF THE ANNEKE JANS HEIRS.

Judge Monell to-day denied, with costs, the motion of the counsel of the Anneke Jans heirs that all should be paid their costs out of the Trinity Church fund in the hands of General John A. Dix.

SAILED.

Admiral S. Boggs, sailed on the Russia this afternoon en route to take command of the European Squadron.

BILLIARD MATCH.

The billiard match for the championship of America between A. P. Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion, commenced at the Academy of Music to-night, and the necessary arrangements are crowded with spectators. G. R. Hubbell was chosen referee. The umpires are Bignal for Rudolphe, and Dudley and Cavanaugh for Rudolphe. Dion played the first without scoring and Rudolphe followed, making a run of 215.

Rudolphe gives odds of 400 per cent. in a game of 2,000 points up, for $2,000. The game began at half-past eight. Rudolphe played very carefully. Dion's early breaks were very unsuccessful. In the twenty-third inning, when Rudolphe made a run of 156, Dion elected that the ball he was playing with was not round, and wanted it changed, but the referee, G. Be Hubbell, of Hartford, decided against this course. Total at the end of the twelfth inning, Dion 891, including the 100 points given him by Rudolphe; Rudolphe, 457; end of the forty-first inning, Dion 775, Rudolphe 966; end of the fiftieth inning, Dion 1,014, Rudolphe 1,165; end of the fifty-sixth inning, Dion 1,215, Rudolphe 1,377; sixty-first inning, Dion 1,264, Rudolphe 1,454; sixty-fourth, Dion 1,406, Rudolphe 1,266; seventieth, Dion 1,614, Rudolphe 1,566; seventy-third, Dion 1,784, Rudolphe 1,666; ninety-fifth and last, Dion 2,001, Rudolphe 1,866; ninety-sixth and last, Dion 2,001, Rudolphe 1,892. The largest run of the evening was made by Rudolphe in the first inning, 316. Dion's greatest run was 142.

OHIO NEWS.

Toledo is to have a new park at a cost of $25,000.

The rolling mill of Harris, Blackford & Co., at Niles, will be sold at auction on the 10th of January.

A new hotel is to be erected in Put-in-Bay for the accommodation of summer visitors to the islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Rice, of Lower Sandusky, celebrated their golden wedding on the 15th inst.

A new cotton batting factory has just gone into operation in Dayton.

Colored children have been excluded from the public schools in Sharon. Where is the "Civil Rights" law?

The *Buckeye State* says of the recent lead discoveries in Columbiana county: The lead was discovered on the farm of William Householder, on the southeast side of Big Yellow Creek, about two miles from the town of Hammondsville. It is on a high bench of land and lies about ten feet under the surface. Immediately over it is a stratum of blue limestone about eighteen inches in thickness. The lead is supposed to run north and south. Several specimens of the ore have been taken out ranging from one ounce to sixty pounds in weight. An analysis has been made of the ore, and is said to contain eighty-two and a half per cent. of pure lead, with slight traces of silver. The only question now is as to the quantity. If it proves to be a large deposit, as many think it will, Columbiana and Jefferson counties may yet rival the lead regions of Illinois and Missouri in the production of that mineral.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have in the State of Ohio, 3,916 miles of poles; of wires, 9,667; number of offices, 292; number of persons employed in operating the lines, 590; number of miles of wire used partly by railroad companies, 2,800. The average value of poles per mile is $20, making their total value in Ohio $78,320. The average value of wire per mile is $25. Total value of wire in Ohio, $241,675. The total value of the property is $320,000. Five hundred dollars is the estimated cost of putting each mile of the line in operation, the total cost of the line, supplies and franchise being $5,020,000. The total earnings of the line in Ohio for the year ending June 30, 1870, is stated to be $197,000, while the total expenditures were $116,000, leaving a surplus of $11,000.

Cincinnati is ahead of Chicago in one thing, if not in packing pork. She has a public library, under the control of the School Board, and the council has recently voted $23,000 for the purchase of additional books. It has a new building, which is soon to be opened, the lower floor of which is occupied by reading-rooms for ladies and gentlemen. On the second floor is the library, and the main body of the library, and the third floor is to be devoted to professional works, theological, medical, etc. There are already 25,000 volumes in the general library, and it is the design to increase it annually by a liberal expenditure.

The Petroleum Markets of the World.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The domestic and foreign markets for crude and refined oil exercise a controlling influence on our own. Any relative change in the conditions of production and consumption—were never more anomalous than at present. A careful compilation of statistics shows conclusively that Europe positively takes more in the aggregate of cargoes already delivered here, and to be shipped on put purchases before the end of this year, than the almost incredible quantity of 140,000,000 of gallons of refined oil, without counting the crude oil and naphtha shipped quarterly. The preparative influence of the war on shipments of petroleum would be to increase the demand. The influence is set at naught by the actual fact that the purchases on European account have exceeded by forty per cent.—and this, too, despite the further fact that the war has interrupted the accustomed supplies of petroleum markets of Bremen merce than two large refineries in full operation in the and Hamburg, and has necessarily increased the consumption of oil in both Russia and Germany. The export statistics of petroleum for the year 1870 demonstrate either an almost total suspension in the commodity, or a well-grounded belief that, on the termination of the war, the markets are to distribute for its prurchase will be in a position to distribute for retail consumption with profit to shippers, the vast purchases of this year. The latter opinion is that held by American producers and dealers, and one held by American producers and dealers, and one held by American producers and dealers, and one

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870.

TERMS.

One copy, per year $2 00
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A GERMAN editor of Cincinnati has been studying the statistics of German immigration to this country, with some interesting results. According to the census of 1860 there were, in round numbers, 1,300,000 persons born in Germany living in the United States. In the ten years from 1860 to 1870, 862,217 Germans came into the country as immigrants. During those ten years the aggregate of immigration amounted to 2,455,-251, so that thirty-five per cent. of the whole number were Germans, without reckoning with them the Swiss, the Alsatians, and the Lotheringens. Adding them, most of them being German, nearly forty per cent. of all the immigrants who came into the country during the decade were Germans.

An estimate founded on the last five years, gives 126,345 as the average number of Germans added to our population every year. It is thought that, in the immediate future, not less and probably more than 125,000 will be the annual addition from the same source. Next to Germany Ireland sends the greatest number of immigrants to this country. As in Ireland the population is diminishing, the supply from that country is certain to grow ever less in the future, while the increase of population in Germany makes it certain that the supply from there will steadily increase. In view of the alleged decrease of the native American population counteracted only or chiefly by Irish fertility, the editor is led by the facts just reported to a very obvious conclusion. The interest of the conclusion is heightened by the fact that Austria sends few Germans to this country, (in thirteen years from 1856 to 1869 only 1,595). Austrians immigrate eastward down the Danube as their fathers went from Bavaria. It is well known that for more than a hundred years German settlements have from time to time been formed on the Black Sea and even further towards the rising sun. Hence the prospect is that before very long a broad strip of the earth's surface extending from the Black Sea, or beyond to the Straits of Dover and again from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be covered with the German race. Such are the ambitious hopes of peaceful conquest with which some Teutons look into the future: Though regarding this speculation with some interest, there is perhaps no very solid reason why Anglo-Saxons should feel alarm. The great English Minister, CANNING, once said: "Nothing is so misleading as figures, except facts." In the speculations concerning population both these fertile services of error are in fault.

ACCORDING to a statement in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, the Atlantic Cable can not be mended before June. Thus we are left entirely dependent for communication with Europe upon the French Cable which works so feebly as to cause anxiety in reference to its continued efficiency. It is rather remarkable that so little has been said concerning the failure of the old cables. People have become so familiar with the comforts and advantages of instantaneous intercourse with the other side of the Atlantic, that they anticipate its cessation almost as little as they anticipate the failure of the sun to rise, or any other constant phenomenon. How could we get on without news from the Franco-German war for a week? And yet the calamity seems by no means among the improbable events of the near future. The uncertainty of the French medium is admitted, and the difficulty experienced in repairing the old cables may reasonably suggest misgivings as to the possibility of repairing them at all. If the difficulty consists in the circumstance that the cable is too weak to sustain its own weight in lifting, it would seem to be worn out. When the project of an Atlantic Cable was first agitated, and afterwards, the possibility of the rapid corrosion of the only coating available was commonly mentioned among the objection to the enterprise. Has the fear been realized, the objection justified by the event? If it should be proved by experience that a cable in salt water lasts only about four years, we need hardly say that the fact is one of vast importance, affecting the pecuniary prospects of many stockholders, and revolutionizing the subject of ocean telegraphy. However, about which so much has been said, but which is understood to have died at its birth.

THE full text of the report of the Board of Engineers on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge and on the general subject of the Ohio River navigation, is printed herewith. The friends of the river commerce should follow this report up with renewed exertions. They now have something to build on. Armed with this document and statistics showing the extent and relations of the commerce of the Ohio River, they can go before Congress confident that, unless that body has bound body and soul to the adverse interest, they will succeed, not only for the present but for all time to come. Heretofore they have trusted too much in mere reports, as though the work was done when they were made—a mistake that should not be repeated. Not only is the present report everything that could be desired, but a strong public sentiment exists in favor of making the campaign before Congress of a character consistent with the magnitude of the interest at stake.

FRAUDS in the management of Indian Affairs continue to be found out, as will be learned from our Washington special. These exposures are altogether unusual and result from General GRANT'S new system. There can be no doubt at all that this has long been the field for perpetrating the most stupendous frauds on the government as well as the blackest iniquities towards the Indians. The success which has attended the efforts of General GRANT to reform these abuses is indeed encouraging. It is the feature of his administration which enlists the support of all right minded men. The latest development implicates General BLUNT in a very "shaky" transaction, concerning which, however, private it is but just to wait for more light before a definite conclusion is drawn. There is no much reason to believe, however, that these abuses have been perpetrated by almost everybody who has had the opportunity.

THE charge that the adverse report of Commander SELFRIDGE on the San Domingo business has been suppressed, will probably draw forth an explanation from some quarter capable of giving one. It would seem that there has been a good deal of misrepresentation or misunderstanding on this subject, both as to men and measures, more especially as to the motives of both the advocates and opponents of this measure, a fact which the recent explosion in the Senate has made apparent. We now hear from both sides that neither the President nor Mr. SUMNER entertains now nor has at any time entertained the hostile feelings which each appears to have attributed to the other; and that really there exists no reason in the world why they should not be friends, though differing somewhat on one or two points of public policy. Having obtained assurances of this happy character, "let us have peace."

THE young King of Spain is having his troubles rather early after ascending the throne, and the chances are decidedly against a long reign for him. The fact is apparent that there is such a thing as public opinion in Spain, strongly impregnated with Republicanism, which the new crowning has served only to develope. No doubt the condition of Europe in general favors this kind of manifestation, "a symptom of the appalling cataclysm," as it is graphically described, "rushing down at this fatal moment, upon the whole European system, whose two great fulcra have been displaced by the suspension of the Papal temporal power at Rome, and the shifting of military and diplomatic domination from Paris and London to Berlin and St. Petersburgh." Spain is no more pacificated by the introduction of the new King than France by the result of the latest fight.

THE "Young Eagle of the West" is not yet dead, but still soars aloft with undimmed eye. That is, according to our neighbor of the *Post* this is the present condition of the bird. We quote:

> The intimation that Mr. Pendleton has retired from the list of candidates for the Presidency and agreed to support Mr. Hoffman, who in return, is to give him a Cabinet position or the mission to England, is ridiculous and absurd. Mr. Pendleton would not be required to pledge himself to anybody to receive the tender of those positions from a Democratic President. He is just as likely to have it in his power to tender favors to Mr. Hoffman as the reverse.

In regard to the published letters, one purporting to be from FARRAGUT to PORTER, the other from PORTER to PERSIFOR F. SMITH, inviting after FARRAGUT'S health, a writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* says that FARRAGUT assured him a few months before his death:

> "I have never exchanged correspondence with Porter nor written to him, and have hardly spoken to him since he smoked cigars together in Fort Jackson while I was taking New Orleans, and after I had passed those forts, and compelled their surrender in his own name, and not in mine, the commander of the fleet. Sir, he created an authority within his authority, and by all my experience I have never known a man who did that to succeed."

The writer charges then that the FARRAGUT letter to PORTER is a forgery, but says it is not a forgery that Mrs. FARRAGUT has a letter from PORTER, about the time of his Cape Fear letter, calling GRANT a "loafer," a "drunkard," a "liar," and an "imbecile," in so many words. More concessions from Admiral PORTER'S diary will now be in order.

CAN anyone imagine what endless expenditures are involved in the announcement that the Southern members of Congress intend to support a proposition, to be made after the holidays, for the appointment of three Commissioners, to examine all claims for losses and damages arising out of the war, and report to Congress at each session, till the labor is ended, which must be within two years. Paying one of these war claims but opens the door to scores of scarcely less just ones, and leads on to paying others and others, until the expense will be too great to be endured. The Southern members, however, do obligingly make one reservation, to wit: It is to be expressly stipulated that no claims shall be made for losses of slaves. They are so modest, to refuse to take what they can't get.

IT now appears evident that Mr. SUMNER, in his recent excited speech, either said of the Executive things and implied of him motives which he did not intend, or having intended them, is not prepared to stand up to what he said. Having succeeded, as he probably did not intend, in turning the San Domingo's question into a personal one between himself and the President, the position is now found to be an uncomfortable one for himself. Hence we find mutual friends mediating as peace-makers, the Secretary of State among others, and chiefly because of the embarrassing position in which the Senator, who has no qualities as a leader, has placed himself. It seems probable that unless he recedes, by explanation or apology, he will be displaced as the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MR. KELLEY will probably for the remainder of the session succeed GEN. SCHENCK as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Although Mr. BLAINE will doubtless be re-elected to the speakership, Mr. KELLEY'S continuance at the head of the committee may be regarded as somewhat doubtful. Mr. DAWES, who is frequently named in this connection, is understood to decline the position. Mr. HOOPER is the next Massachusetts man, but Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, is likely to be Mr. KELLEY'S principal opponent. Although the "Reformers" count him as one of their number, he is by no means a free trader, nor, as for that matter, wholly an anti-protectionist, as the "Reformers" define things, nor, as judged of by other location, antecedents or action in Congress.

THE Income Tax finds steady supporters in the Revenue Reformers. The failure of the movement looking to its repeal a few days since, in the House of Representatives, was due to them. Alarmed by the vote on Mr. KELLEY'S resolution, they afterwards rallied in support of the Tax and voted down the repeal proposition. Now they are beginning to see just how much there is in the opposition of the Revenue Reforms to direct Taxation. The Income Tax is the most odious species of direct taxation that ever was invented, but it becomes necessary for the Reformers to go for it to subserve their scheme for knocking down protection to the great interests that excite their intense opposition. This may be regarded as one of the peculiar beauties of "Reform."

"DIVIDE and conquer" is a maxim as good in political affairs as in military movements, and those that believe that the people, and not the railroads have the first right to the public lands, now have a good chance to test it. The Southern Pacific Railroad wants 20,000,000 acres, and other Southern and Western roads, including the Kansas Pacific, which has 10,000,000 acres granted it, extending to the Mexican boundary, are after about 30,000,000 acres more. But the Southern Pacific schemers will not combine with the other roads, as the way has been heretofore, but is resolved to oppose all other land grants, until its wants are supplied. In this division among the land-grabbers, Congress may manage to save a trifle of fifty or sixty million acres of the public domain, if it is sharp.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS, of the United States Circuit Court, Tuesday delivered an opinion in the case of FOX vs. the Hempfield Railroad Company, which will be found of much importance to corporations, and to members of the bar. The Judge holds that the levy and execution in this case, made under the "sharp practice" of the act of April 7, 1870, was premature and illegal, because the preliminary proceedings under the act of June, 1836, to which the recent act is a supplement, had not been repealed, and were not followed in this case. On the question of jurisdiction, he holds that the State Court, having judicial control of the property of the corporation, it cannot be taken in execution by process from any other Court.

THE Republican press of the country quite generally condemn the course of Senator Sumner on the San Domingo resolutions, especially his personal assault on the President, as causeless and undignified in the extreme. To oppose the resolutions was his right, but it is held to be inexcusable to go out of his way to assail the President for zealously supporting a measure he believed was wise. It is extensively believed that it is not so much the San Domingo question as other matters—notably the recall of Mr. Motley—that has led to this exhibition of temper on the part of the Massachusetts Senator, the resolutions in question being only the occasion for its manifestation.

PHILADELPHIA, by the liberality of the Central Railroad Company, having progressed so far in raising the means as to render it safe, will now proceed to build four iron steamships of twenty-eight hundred tons each. Two will be built at Wilmington and two on the Delaware, somewhere near Philadelphia, and they will be constructed with as much dispatch as possible. As it is purely an American enterprise, the only one of the kind that can be named, its success will be regarded with interest. Other cities have capable of giving one. It would seem that there has been a good deal of misrepresentation or misunderstanding on this subject, both as to men and measures, more especially as to the motives of both the advocates and opponents of this measure, a fact which the recent explosion in the Senate has made apparent. We now hear from both sides that neither the President nor Mr. SUMNER entertains now nor has at any time entertained the hostile feelings which each appears to have attributed to the other; and that really there exists no reason in the world why they should not be friends, though differing somewhat on one or two points of public policy. Having obtained assurances of this happy character, "let us have peace."

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BRIGHAM YOUNG, we learn, is deeply troubled on account of the extravagance of the female members of his numerous family in the matter of dress. In a discourse delivered a short time ago, the prophet, with much unction and some indignation, contrasted the moderation of his own mother and of the Mormon ladies of other days with the tastes and habits of his wives at present. The enormous extent of material now required for a dress, the richness of the stuff, and the frequency of change fill him with disgust. Probably Gentile example has a good deal to do with the patriarch's troubles, and on that supposition his complaints become interesting. In fact, they are one of the numerous indications we hear of that the Mormon question with all its difficulties is in a fair way of being settled without bloodshed, or direct national interference. While Salt Lake was isolated from the rest of the world, its peculiar institutions were easily maintained, and the primitive manners and notions of the Saints naturally remained undisturbed by external collision. Only fanaticism aided by Mormon assistance was sufficient to overcome the barriers of various kinds which cut off the colony from the world. The land belonged to the Prophet, and his people; the sway of the Elders was supreme, and the authority of the United States was not more generally despised than the fashions of the outside world. With the completion of the Pacific Railroad the downfall of the Mormon system was assured. The effects of the road have been reinforced by the discovery of gold and silver in the Territory. Gentiles in multitudes have swarmed in, and it is now possible to get juries who will sustain United States Judges in the execution of laws destructive to the Mormon system. Lands formerly exempt from taxation as sacred property now contribute their proportion of revenue, and the time can hardly be very far away when polygamy will be prosecuted and punished as a crime. On the death of YOUNG, which cannot be remote, important changes may confidently be expected to take place. In view of the impression already produced by Gentile example and the administration of United States laws, it seems not unlikely that a few years may witness the entire disorganization of the Mormon Church.

IT is hardly probable that any one with average intelligence expected that the State of Georgia would be carried by the Republicans this year. The antics of the BULLOCK faction, who turned the machinery of the government in their possession into a machine for their own personal aggrandizement, and the repeated blunders in the matter of reconstruction at Washington, wore out the patience of thousands who prayed to be saved the necessity of consorting with the Democrats to work out a change. Scallawagism has done a great deal of mischief there which the honest Republicans have to answer for. The misfortune is that the Republican party in that as well as other Southern States, is saddled with the sins of unworthy members who manage somehow to procure the support of the Federal authority, frequently backed by bayonets. No doubt cases have existed when this description of Federal authority has been properly exercised; but it is unfortunately true that it has been in many instances used to assist unscrupulous speculators and elevate unworthy aspirants. The result in Georgia, we are persuaded, is to no small extent the necessary outcome of this sort of thing, and with those cognizant of what has been going on there for a considerable time it will excite no surprise.

REVENUE REFORM is but a convenient cloak for Free Trade, and its true character appears in resolutions offered in Congress by the Hon. S. S. Cox, its especial representative from New York. He is opposed to the present Internal Revenue system, but proposes a much worse measure, when he says that the sum deemed proper to be raised by internal taxation "should be assigned in just proportions to the several States, to be collected by their own authorities thereof, and paid into the national treasury." Even the Chicago *Times* can't stand that, but says it would "lay an unjust proportion of the burdens of taxation upon the Southern and Western States." But Free Trade means direct taxation, if it means anything, and not in the future, either, but right now. Mr. COX as an apostle of this British gospel for American hearers is authority as to its purposes, and we can expect not only Internal Revenue, but also all the general government's taxes to be collected by his plan, if the Free Traders get into power.

THE *Free Trader* parades a list of Representatives who are "likely to unite to secure the organization of the House at the Forty-second Congress," by electing a Speaker favorable to free trade. In the list no Pennsylvanian appears, notwithstanding it has been repeatedly alleged that the changes at the last election in this State were owing to free trade influences, and would strengthen free trade in Congress. As a whole the list is a preposterous one, and proves too much, inasmuch as it discloses expectations which are bound not to be realized. The unwarrantable use of the names of leading Republicans, such as BLAINE, LOGAN, FARNSWORTH, GARFIELD, SHELLABARGER, BEATTY, etc., etc., makes it proper, if not absolutely imperative that they should let their consistents know whether they are engaged in the "new party" movement, about which so much has been said, but which is understood to have died at its birth.

THE full text of the report of the Board of Engineers on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge and on the general subject of the Ohio River navigation, is printed herewith. The friends of the river commerce should follow this report up with renewed exertions. They now have something to build on. Armed with this document and statistics showing the extent and relations of the commerce of the Ohio River, they can go before Congress confident that, unless that body has bound body and soul to the adverse interest, they will succeed, not only for the present but for all time to come. Heretofore they have trusted too much in mere reports, as though the work was done when they were made—a mistake that should not be repeated. Not only is the present report everything that could be desired, but a strong public sentiment exists in favor of making the campaign before Congress of a character consistent with the magnitude of the interest at stake.

FRAUDS in the management of Indian Affairs continue to be found out, as will be learned from our Washington special. These exposures are altogether unusual and result from General GRANT'S new system. There can be no doubt at all that this has long been the field for perpetrating the most stupendous frauds on the government as well as the blackest iniquities towards the Indians. The success which has attended the efforts of General GRANT to reform these abuses is indeed encouraging. It is the feature of his administration which enlists the support of all right minded men. The latest development implicates General BLUNT in a very "shaky" transaction, concerning which, however, private it is but just to wait for more light before a definite conclusion is drawn. There is no much reason to believe, however, that these abuses have been perpetrated by almost everybody who has had the opportunity.

THE charge that the adverse report of Commander SELFRIDGE on the San Domingo business has been suppressed, will probably draw forth an explanation from some quarter capable of giving one. It would seem that there has been a good deal of misrepresentation or misunderstanding on this subject, both as to men and measures, more especially as to the motives of both the advocates and opponents of this measure, a fact which the recent explosion in the Senate has made apparent. We now hear from both sides that neither the President nor Mr. SUMNER entertains now nor has at any time entertained the hostile feelings which each appears to have attributed to the other; and that really there exists no reason in the world why they should not be friends, though differing somewhat on one or two points of public policy. Having obtained assurances of this happy character, "let us have peace."

THE young King of Spain is having his troubles rather early after ascending the throne, and the chances are decidedly against a long reign for him. The fact is apparent that there is such a thing as public opinion in Spain, strongly impregnated with Republicanism, which the new crowning has served only to develope. No doubt the condition of Europe in general favors this kind of manifestation, "a symptom of the appalling cataclysm," as it is graphically described, "rushing down at this fatal moment, upon the whole European system, whose two great fulcra have been displaced by the suspension of the Papal temporal power at Rome, and the shifting of military and diplomatic domination from Paris and London to Berlin and St. Petersburgh." Spain is no more pacificated by the introduction of the new King than France by the result of the latest fight.

THE "Young Eagle of the West" is not yet dead, but still soars aloft with undimmed eye. That is, according to our neighbor of the *Post* this is the present condition of the bird. We quote:

> The intimation that Mr. Pendleton has retired from the list of candidates for the Presidency and agreed to support Mr. Hoffman, who in return, is to receive the tender of those positions from a Democratic President. He is just as likely to have it in his power to tender favors to Mr. Hoffman as the reverse.

The Whisky Tax.

JOHN KELLEY is not one of those in favor of increasing the whisky tax, but believes it to be a "pet" to conciliate some speculators, as indeed is stated lately. Indeed, except a number of the Western members, there is little opposition to the reduction of any Internal Revenue tax. In regard to the views of dealers, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "Distillers are not particularly anxious, as seemed here by an advocate of the increase. The western Pennsylvania distillers are principally represented by an opponent of the increase. The Ohio delegation is divided, and those who are opposed are willing to work for several months, and that the only way they can save themselves from loss is by an increase of tax. The latter argues that the only things necessary to be done to the Government for the relief of distillers is to consolidate the special and specific taxes and give them a liberal export bond so as to free the foreign market of its surplus. This latter the Revenue Department is willing to recommend. He argues that a distiller finds it difficult under sometimes to raise the amount necessary to liberate spirits from bond, even at fifty cents per gallon tax, and he does not know what they would do if the tax was once doubled. He also argues in denial of the statement made from figures at the Revenue Department, that statistics of the stock on hand, consumption last year, &c., will show that there is a clear margin for the manufacture this year. They agree that the tax let be now overstocked. The Pennsylvania man says the only outlet for the stock must be to foreign countries, but that they cannot export at a profit under the present bond."

The war has developed French inventive genius in a high degree. Among other powerful engines of war, is an armor-plated locomotive, furnished with two powerful mitrailleuses, also protected with armor. Then there is the Marcklenberg mitrailleur, firing two hundred and fifty balls a minute, and the Montigny, firing four hundred and eighty, as well as the Durant steam mitrailleuse, which discharges more than four thousand five hundred in the same space of time, and the "Faucheuse," or mower, which is said to operate without noise, smoke or fire, to have a range of from five hundred to six hundred yards, and to cut down men by the file. The French also have very sharp apparatus for firing large hundred thousand-pound projectiles. Besides these are many new kinds of shells, among which are the Gamilla fire-bomb, the improved Menestrel shell, bombs emitting suffocating vapors. But the most wonderful thing was lately examined by a Military Commission. It is a rocket, costing little to manufacture and easy to fire, and so solid as to have a range of three or four miles. During one of the trials a rocket was fired against a large iron tank filled with water, causing the liquid to boil over and run along the ground in a sheet of fire. A violent detonation took place, and all its aspects were thrown skywards and descended again, broken into small fragments. Luckily for the Prussians, and perhaps for the French, too, the commission were so overawed by the Gaelic ways, by the results of this experiment, that they hesitate to recommend the adoption of such a terrible weapon for fear of placing France without the ban of civilized nations.

THE New York *Herald*, which declares this "all through the Roman Papal trouble it has been entirely on the side of the Pope and his temporal Government," strongly advises His Holiness to remain in Rome, because his leaving "would damage the interest which he so nobly represents." It is conceded that the position of the Holy Father, as the *Herald* kindly assures His Holiness that he can't help himself. The language employed to convey this advice is so patronizingly friendly that we cannot forbear to give it. Here it is:

> We have looked over and thought over the ninety-nine articles in the Canadian Code Napoleon of Italy; and after some patient consideration we have come to the conclusion that if the bill becomes law in the manner and form which it is now before us the Pope ought to accept the situation and be thankful. A wiser arrangement, so far as we see, is not possible in the circumstances. If the Holy Father remains irreconcilable the difficulty will be aggravated and the settlement may be less to his advantage. Make peace in time is our advice. A good arrangement, which is a wise rather than a better is likely, ought to be preferred.

It is expected that the Pope like a "good fellow" will just accept this advice and keep quiet!

An important move by the British Government toward the settlement of the fisheries question, is the entrusting to Sir John Rose of a mission upon the subject to the Dominion authorities, no protocols, *b'ff, for the present*, we cannot, owing to the difference in labor wages. After a while we can, and no one will claim special protection. The hearing of the case before the London arbitrators will follow. Will her traders please say whether it has been beneficial or injurious to the country that they have enjoyed seasons of protection?

Some of the Irish are doing something by treating prominent Englishmen with courtesy. There is Mr. Thomas Hughes, he has gone back to England with the warmest feelings for America, and has formed an Anglo-American club as a center of knowledge in American affairs. There are at present no fears of war between us and England, but there is room for the latest seeds of love to be sown, and cordial intercourse, with consequent increase of knowledge of each other, will shove that day far into the future. Another instance of good will to the Queen's prevailing is that on the relations of the Orange victims; though some might style this only justice.

Amiens, now frequently mentioned, is a venerable manufacturing city in the northwest of France, on the Paris and Bologne Railway, some seventy-two miles from the latter place. It is not known that it would have used just such patronage as Grant, but American Presidents are not to be measured by the same standard as European rulers, since the language of the former must be largely discounted.

The *Times* says that, if the sediments of the message are those of the American people,—a real desire for settlement, and bringing the controversy to a close—on to side the desire is reciprocated. But if the sediments of the message are those of the matters in dispute will lead to war. The *Standard* views the message in an unfavorable light, thinking it not conciliatory although not bellicose; yet liable to inflame the people on both sides of the Atlantic. The *Pall Mall Gazette* "is not foolish" enough to deny that the tone of the document is warlike, and altogether indicates a Bellicose state. It cannot understand the "deliberate attempt to exasperate the Canadian fishery misdeed into a mountain" unless this were true.

The *Gazette* then expresses regret that the British Empire should be responsible for the effects of the "personal and political action of the Dominion, and does not consider the tender policy of the English Foreign Office toward the complaints and pretensions of the United States as wise.

The London "Saturday Reviewers" give the one to all English pursuits, hence we can expect nothing but a storm of abuse, sarcasm, and so-called English superiority therefrom.

On Thursday there took place an eclipse of the sun, which was watched with great interest, on the line of course, by scientific men from many nations. The Zenith of the Pope and his moon passed the west end of Newfoundland; crossed the Atlantic; struck Scotland about Perth; passed southeastwardly to Portugal and Spain, touching Algiers; sailed over to Italy, and there ended its extreme Turkish course on the eastern shore of the disputed Black Sea. Some of the places favored with absolute totality were Gibraltar, Cadiz and Malaga, in Spain; Oran, in Algiers; Syracuse, in Sicily, and Adrianople, in Turkey. The duration of totality at Oran was two minutes and ten seconds. The breadth of the shadow was five hundred and twenty-five miles. This is the last total eclipse vouchsafed Europe in this century. We in this country will be more favored, or rather Boston will, for an "annular" appears to that city on the 29th of September, 1871.

The question is asked: Why is not a tariff necessary on Odessa and all foreign grains? And answered; Simply because and we can produce our own cheaper than buy. The inference is drawn: We need no protection on anything—iron, steel, &c.—which we can produce cheaper than the foreign article. Now the people are trying to make some capital out of, and claiming as a strong argument on their side, this axiom. *Could* we produce steel, iron, &c., as cheaply as some foreign nations, and the question, no protection, *b'ff, for the present*, we cannot, owing to the difference in labor wages. After a while we can, and no one will claim special protection. The hearing of the case before the London arbitrators will follow. Will her traders please say whether it has been beneficial or injurious to the country that they have enjoyed seasons of protection?

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